



SAMOAN SOLDIERS EXTOLLED

Capt. Tilley Has Praise for Them.

OFFICER TO BE COURT-MARTIALED

Members of Board and Accused Governor Sail for Samoa on Different Ships.

CAPTAIN B. F. TILLEY of the United States Navy, recently promoted from the rank of commander, arrived yesterday on the Sonoma, en route to Pago Pago, island of Tutuila, the American possession in the Samoan group. Mrs. Tilley accompanies her husband on the present trip. He is on his way to answer to the charges preferred against him for alleged misconduct while in command of the naval station at Pago Pago. The battleship Wisconsin with members of the court-martial board has already passed through Honolulu on her way to Samoa, and the naval transport Solace with Admirals "Bob" Evans and Henry Glass, will proceed to Pago Pago this afternoon. The Sonoma will reach that port at about the same time. Capt. Tilley was stationed at Honolulu about nine years ago as executive officer of the cruiser San Francisco, but left the islands before the overthrow of the monarchy.

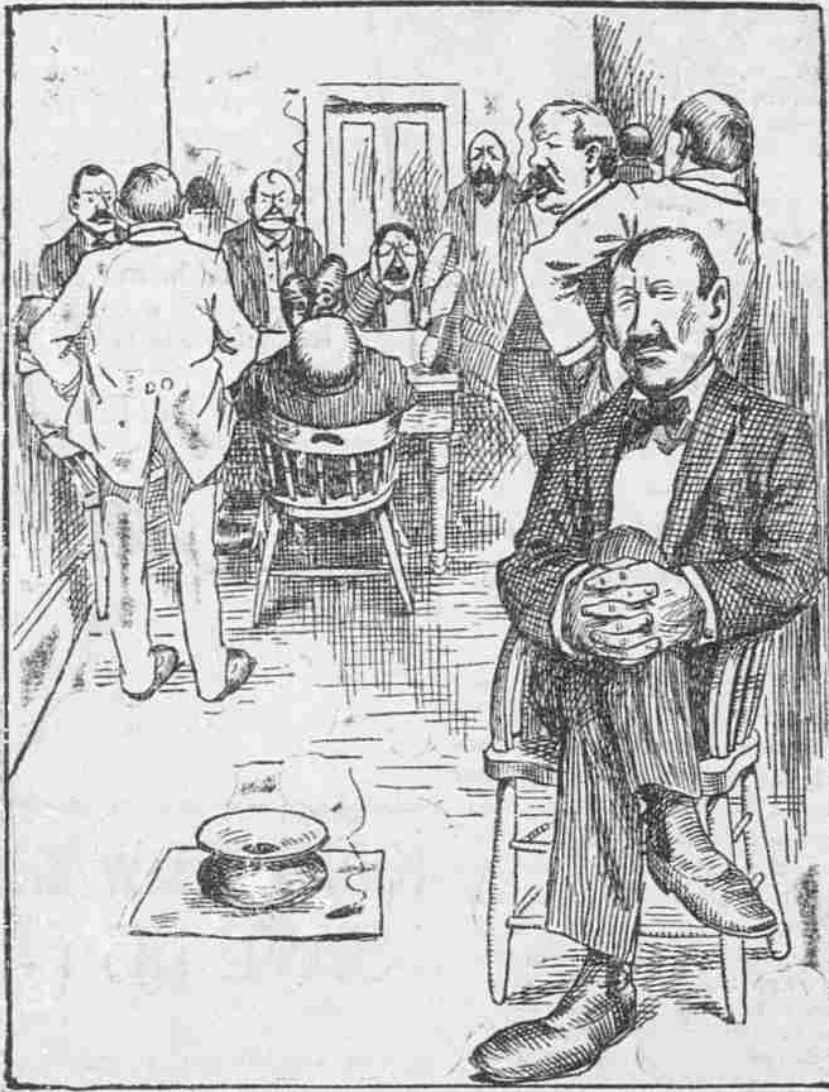
Captain Tilley stated to an Advertiser reporter last evening at the Hawaiian Hotel that no matter what was the result of the proceedings at Pago Pago, he would in all probability pass through Honolulu within a short time, as he has seen two and a half years of service in Samoa, and is anxious to make a change.

"I was ambitious to get much of the work, mapped out for the improvement of Pago Pago harbor, completed before I gave up the station," said the officer, "but much remains to be done. The harbor of Pago Pago is a fine one, with an entrance about half a mile wide and clear of obstructions with the exception of a rock which is buoyed and plainly marked. There is room in the harbor for four or five vessels to swing at their anchorages, but only one vessel at a time can go alongside the new wharf, which is 350 feet long. The wharf and coal sheds have been completed and Engineer Tibbitts and the men who worked under him have returned to the States. There is yet about \$250,000 worth of work to be done at the station. The harbor is finely protected from the elements by the mountain ranges and it is generally as smooth as a mill-pond. There are fortifications needed as a protection against an enemy and these will come in time.

"Tutuila is about the best island in the group from all physical aspects taken into consideration, and I think the United States got decidedly the best of the bargain. Pago Pago may never be a large place, and the island is not one that can be cultivated to the extent that it will yield much revenue in plantation products, but as a strategic acquisition to the government it is extremely valuable.

"One of the outcomes of the annexation of Tutuila to the United States has been the enrollment of sixty Samoans as the native guard. These men are finely proportioned, are natural born soldiers, and about the handiest men with modern rifles I have ever seen. They have always been a warlike people and the possession of a rifle was prized above all things. The men are drilled by naval officers and the guard is, of course, a part of the naval force stationed at Pago Pago, the army not being represented there. In this company of Samoan soldiers are a number of young chiefs, who gave up their right to rule in the villages that they might accept service in this guard, and as they receive \$16 a month and rations, and this to them is a princely income. Such an amount of money coming regularly every month was unheard of before the organization of the guard and they are now looked up to as men to be envied. They have an odd uniform, probably the oddest in the United States service, giving them the appearance of the native soldiery of some of the European nations in their African or Asiatic possessions. They wear a skirt, a singlet

WHEN THE JURY WAITS.



"AGUINALDO" SMITH TRIES TO SEE ADMIRAL HENRY GLASS

The Hero of Batanzas and the Naval Officer Who Could Not Succeed in Eluding Him.

ONLY FORTUNE, which sometimes is inscrutable, prevented a meeting Tuesday between Admiral Henry Glass and "Aguinaldo" Smith, but it is safe to say the navy man is not the one who regrets the passing of their ships. In fact, Smith wanted to lay over here to see and impress Admiral Glass, but could not on account of an engagement to study at the Moody Institute, Chicago, which had to be kept.

Admiral Glass was the most astonished man in the city when he was told that his innocent letter of commendation of Smith was being made the basis of a claim for \$25,000 for services rendered in the Philippines, for when Smith asked the privilege of enlisting he said his only thought was to be of service to his country. Then he asked for the letter of commendation from the admiral, to aid him in getting first a medal for service, and later the position of manager of the Sailors' Home here. But with this credential he wanted coin, though he has not received much encouragement at any point along the line of his chase of the funds.

"I never saw a man who seemed so anxious to serve his country as was Smith when the Charleston went through here on the way to Manila," said Admiral Glass. "He was insistent that he be given a chance to get to the front, but I could not take him at all. Then I found myself the port captain at Manila, and one day I walked Smith; he had beaten his way to Manila on a transport. He wanted something, but I could not be of any service to him. He did not forget me, however, for I saw him several times, and then he was gone. He had taken another jump, stowing away on a ship for Hongkong. Then I heard nothing of him for some time, but he was bound to turn up.

"I was in my office one day when I was called to see a man of the name of Smith, and there I found the Honolulu man, pretty badly off for clothes and a shave, but as lively as ever. He told me of a long tramp across the country, from the extreme south of Luzon to Manila, to report that the Abbey was in the port of Batangas, unloading arms for the insurgents. He said he had been in Hongkong and was out of work when he had

a chance to get on the British steamer Abbey, which was scheduled to go to Batangas for hemp. The cargo was general merchandise for the planters. Smith went along, but he said he found the cargo was of rifles, and he deserted the ship and travelled overland through a territory he did not know, so as to show his devotion to the country, and to tell the army. This looked good, and I turned him over to the army, and he was investigated and the ship taken. "Then he was the ward of the army. All his bills were paid, he had money and lived well. He was sent on to Hongkong to make his statement in the suit against the people who were shipping arms into the Philippine country. Then I missed him until he turned up in San Francisco with a plan to get the management of the Sailors' Home here, and he asked my testimonial to aid him, and I gave it. All he talked about was a medal in recognition from the government."

Smith is still hunting that reward, but it is not troubling him, as he is too busy studying for the pulpit. He wanted to see Admiral Glass to talk over their victories and hard-fought battles, but it was not to be, as the Ventura would not wait, and he was needed in the handling of the ship's pantry.

On board the Sonoma, from San Francisco to the Colonies, were a man and woman who on the trip to Honolulu attracted much attention. The lady was a tall stately brunette of perhaps twenty-five years, and her companion, who passed as her brother, looked a few years older and had a distinguished bearing.

Last night about 11 o'clock the pair were seen to pass down King street, proceeding in a Waikiki direction. The man walked first, followed at an interval of about ten yards, by the woman, who acted as though she were in a trance or under the influence of some hypnotic power. Her body was held rigidly, and one arm was carried in a fixed position at an angle of about thirty degrees from the body. She walked straight into posts and other obstacles as though blind, and only averted a collision when such seemed inevitable. At the corner of Port and King streets the woman stopped and her escort, evidently perceiving this, told her in a rough tone of voice to come along. Several times did she apparently try to escape from her companion on their way back to the vessel, but in vain. When the boat was finally reached the man waited at the foot of the gangplank until the woman was safely on board.

When next seen the woman was frantically searching the ship for the man. She explored each deck, even going so far as to make an examination of the staterooms. At last she gave up the search in despair and descended to the wharf.

A man on the wharf who was watching her says that after standing on the edge of the wharf for a while she drew a small revolver from her bosom and slowly raised it to her head. Then suddenly she flung it from her into the water and returned to the ship, where she entered her stateroom and was no more seen.

Czolgosz' Death Day. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, will be electrocuted at 7 a. m. on Tuesday, October 29, at Auburn prison.

Judge De Haven, of San Francisco, has decided against the transit of children through the United States, en route to other countries.

LOWRIE AT THE CAPITAL

Chats With Secretary Wilson on Hawaii.

FALL IN LOCAL STOCKS ON COAST

Due to Reports of Drouth on the Plantations and to Labor Troubles.

W. J. LOWRIE, manager of Spreckelsville plantation, Maui, returned yesterday on the Sonoma from a three months' vacation on the mainland, during which time he visited Washington, New York, Boston, Quebec, Montreal, Minneapolis, returning to the coast on the Canadian Pacific railway. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lowrie, Miss Clara Lowrie and Master Lowrie. Miss Lowrie is much improved in health. They are registered at the Hawaiian Hotel and will remain here until next Tuesday when they will leave for Maui. While in Washington he made a visit to Secretary Wilson and had a fifteen minutes' chat with him about Hawaiian affairs. "Secretary Wilson is very much in favor of beet sugar," said Mr. Lowrie yesterday evening. "He thinks that within a few years that the machinery for the cultivation of beets, will be so far improved that the beet sugar men will be able to raise it as easily and as cheaply as cane. With sugar coming from the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, Louisiana and Texas, and with the development in the production of beet sugar, Mr. Wilson thinks that the United States will be able to supply its own demands, without importing. He is fostering the industry and will do all he can to uphold it.

"He was under the impression from letters which had been sent him from here that the Hawaiian citizens and planters are opposed to the man he sent out here to conduct the experiment station—Jared Smith—but I told him that was not so. I told him the planters and agricultural men generally, would be and were glad and willing to assist Mr. Smith in any way they could. He was glad to hear that his impression was not correct. He is very much in favor of diversified industries in Hawaii, and he proposes to plant different things and develop them—other things besides sugar.

"In San Francisco the only thing that I found that was hurting the country was the drouth on Hawaii and the labor troubles we are having. The people were very eager to hear news of an abatement of the drouth. Hawaiian stocks are down there, and nothing is active on the market. The knocking off of the dividends had a bad effect on the market there, and then the continued news of the drouth and the labor troubles has caused buyers to be scared of our securities. I told the brokers the drouth would not last and that in a short time I believed the labor situation would be improved.

"There was a good deal of talk about the Chinese Exclusion Act. Some said it would be re-enacted and some said it would not. All through California they are in need of laborers. The farmers would take Chinese, but the politicians are opposed to letting them in.

"I was told by Secretary Wilson that the head of the Forestry division of the Department of Agriculture was coming to Hawaii shortly, to look over forest matters. This is another feature in which Mr. Wilson is very much interested, and he may come here next spring to make a personal investigation."

ROSE DAVISON INJURED. A Fractious Horse Breaks Her Wrist and Hand With His Hoof.

Miss Rose Davison, assistant secretary of the Board of Education, had the misfortune to break the bones of her left wrist and hand yesterday morning, while holding a fractious horse. She had tied the animal to a fence at Kekaulike Pa, Young street, but a few minutes afterward the horse freed himself of the rope and when Miss Davison tried to prevent him from running away the horse reared up, striking her wrist a smart blow with one of his hoofs. She pluckily held on and quieted the animal before having her injured hand attended to. Dr. Wood was called and set the wrist and hand in a splint.

SICKNESS A GOOD EXCUSE

Chinese Who Overstay Year's Leave May Reenter on Certificate of Local Consul.

Assistant United States Attorney Dunne receives a very important ruling yesterday by Attorney General Knox regarding the admission of Chinese who overstay their leave from the United States, of one year. The attorney general holds that sickness is a sufficient excuse, and that a certificate from the United States consular representative at the port of departure is not necessary.

In the decision, which relates to a San Francisco case, it is held that article II of the treaty between the United States and China, ratified December 8, 1894, sets aside section 7 of the act approved September 13, 1888, and that Chinese laborers who have remained absent from the United States in excess of one year, and who are otherwise lawfully entitled to readmission, and present certificate of the Chinese consular officer in this country showing that such excessive absence was occasioned by sickness or other cause of disability beyond control of the applicant, are entitled to re-entry without furnishing certificate of the United States consular representative at the port of departure from China.

In conclusion it is said in the opinion: I do not undertake now to say that there are no portions of the act which are not in force, but the current doubt whether it is at all operative has an important bearing upon the present inquiry. For the language of section 7, the act of 1888 is followed so substantially in article 2 of the treaty of 1894, and yet with such express variation as to the feature before us, that we are impelled to conclude that Congress deliberated upon the very point, and clearly determined it by establishing that variation instead of the rule of the act. I therefore hold that article II of the treaty has thus far replaced and abrogates section 7 of the act, and I so answer your question. Very respectfully, P. C. KNOX, Attorney General.

Latest Sugar Prices. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Sugar—Raw, steady. Fair refining, 3 5-16c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 7-8c.; molasses sugar, 3 1-8c. Refined was steady. Crushed, 5.60c.; powdered, 5.20c.; granulated, 5.10c.

Blanche Bates, the San Francisco actress, is ill at Detroit.

CAPTAIN B. F. TILLEY, U. S. N., WHO IS EN ROUTE TO TUTUILA

